

5	do	do	do	Crushed Sugar;
2	boxes	do	do	Loaf Sugar;
20	sacks	Old Blue Coffee;		
5	do	Old Government Java Coffee;		
10	boxes	Cheese;		
2	bbis.	Cranberries;		
20	sacks	Dairy Salt;		
1,500	dozen	Oldham, Todd & Co's. Spun Cotton;		
10,000	half	Spanish Cigars;		
To be shipped with a great variety of articles "too tedious to mention."				
For sale low by				GRAY & GEORGE.
January 18, 1848.				

W. H. KENDALL,
 INFORMS his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep this old and well known establishment, and solicits patronage. His Table, as usual, shall be furnished with choice delicacies of the market.
 Frankfort, January 1, 1844

Smoking Tobacco and Pipes.
500 BOXES Smoking Tobacco, 8 oz.,
 50 kegs Stone Pipes—for sale low, by
 EDWARD HOLBROOK.
 Jan. 1, 1848. No. 474, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also, in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Room.
May 20, 1845—658-1f

Negro Man for Sale.
A LARGE and sprightly NEGRO MAN FOR SALE, having some knowledge of the use of rough tools and the Steam Engine. Enquire at this Office.
January 12, 1848.—797-11w-dtf

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT...SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1848.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BARLOW moved to take up at this time, the Senate resolution fixing a day for the election of Keeper of the Penitentiary; carried and the resolution was concurred in.

Mr. J. BROWN moved to dispense with the rules, in order to take up at this time, the resolution fixing the day for an adjournment; carried.

And the resolution was amended, fixing the 28th day of February instant, as the day for adjournment.

Mr. HARDY moved to take up at this time, the bill to change the time of holding the Christian County and Circuit Courts, and for other purposes; carried.

And the amendments of the Senate thereto, were concurred in.

Mr. HAGGARD moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill for the benefit of David Robinson was passed; carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill and substitutes for the abolition of capital punishment were laid on the table. He had not changed his views upon the matter, but made the motion in order to allow discussion upon the proposition.

Mr. HARRIS advocated the motion. It was carried, and the bill and amendments were then referred to a select committee of five.

A bill to amend an act to regulate the settlement and administration of estates; read, the blanks were filled and then the bill was committed to a select committee to perfect.

A bill to provide for the location and erection of the Green River Lunatic Asylum; read.

On motion of Mr. WILKINS, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Collins in the Chair, on said bill.

Mr. BARLOW moved as a test question to strike out the first section, except the enacting clause.

Mr. COMBS hoped that motion would not prevail. He reviewed the history of the Asylum at Lexington, and showed that that Asylum could not accommodate all the lunatics in the State. Previous to the erection of that Asylum those unfortunate beings of unsound mind were roaming about the country like wild beasts, objects of terror and of sympathy. He did not wish to discuss the bill, but simply to express his anxious desire for the erection of the Asylum proposed by this bill.

Mr. T. D. BROWN believed that the passage of this bill was demanded, upon every consideration of humanity. It was agreed by all that the Institution at Lexington could not accommodate half of the lunatics in the State, and such being the case it was the duty of the State to erect another Asylum for that class of unfortunate and afflicted beings.

The SPEAKER, (Mr. Buckner,) had hoped that gentlemen upon the committee, who had acquired the information by their visit to the Asylum at Lexington, and also by their own personal and medical knowledge, would give that information to the House. Kentucky had taken the lead of the west upon this matter, and now there were in the State about 800 lunatics who should be placed in an Asylum, and the Institution at Lexington could not accommodate half of that number. It was for the House to decide whether they would enlarge that Asylum or erect a new one in some other portion of the State. He was not now going to advocate the claims of any part of the State, but he was desirous of having it located in his section and he should vote for an appropriation to erect it at any place in the State. It was absolutely necessary that something of the kind should be done, and done now. It would not require a larger appropriation to erect a new Institution than had been annually made for the Asylum at Lexington. That distinguished philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, had expressed the opinion that the erection of a new Institution was the best and wisest course. The object was to restore those unfortunate individuals to sanity of mind and health, and a retired location was better for that object than to enlarge the Institution at Lexington. He gave an interesting account of his visit to the Institutions of this character, at Boston, Mass., and also at Utica, N. Y. One Asylum could not accommodate more than 200, and an effort to crowd more into one Institution would defeat the very object which it was intended to effect.

Under the present organization of the Asylum "pay patients" could not be admitted, and it was the duty of the State to provide for all cases, those that could pay, as well as those that could not pay.

The present bill was nearly a transcript of the law which established the Asylum at Lexington, and as to the amount of the appropriation he was not at all disposed to differ with other men. He was impressed with the duty of the State to erect another Institution, and as regards the location or the precise amount to be appropriated he was not tenacious, but should vote for it, let it be located at what place it might be. The land could be purchased at a much less price in the Green River section of the State, and there were many other advantages and claims for its location there.

Mr. BARLOW then withdrew his motion and stated, that at a proper time he should co-operate with the friends of the bill in relation to the location.

Mr. S. YOUNG offered an amendment in relation to the location. He said he had noticed that when any distinguished favor was done to any portion of the State, it was conferred either upon the Eastern part of the State, or in the Green River country. He believed that the middle portion of the State presented advantages that neither of the other locations possessed. He had been informed by physicians that the Green River portion of the State was not as healthy as the middle; that the diseases were of a more severe and obstinate character there, than in other sections of the State.

He did not feel willing to vote for a bill that would exclude the middle portion from presenting its claims and advantages for the location of the Asylum.

Mr. HARDY was exceedingly sorry to see that any man should base his opposition or advocacy of this bill, upon such narrow grounds as its location. This matter was not started by Green River men; but the expression of the opinion was made in favor of that section of the State, by persons not resident there. There were two things to be answered—whether we would do something for these unfortunate individuals! and the next, how should we do it!—shall we enlarge the Asylum at Lexington, or erect a new one. It is not politic or advantageous to have a larger number at Lexington than they can now accommodate; and again, it could be erected in the Green River country much cheaper, &c.

Mr. HAGGARD having been one of the committee who had visited the Asylum at Lexington, would make a statement of a few facts in relation thereto. He related some statistical facts in relation to that Institution. If it was necessary to erect the Asylum at Lexington, it was also equally

necessary to establish another Asylum, not at the same place, because it was impossible for the Superintendent to attend to more than could now be accommodated there; but at some point in the southern portion of the State. Unless a remedy is given soon after the attack, and while the disease was in its incipient stages, there could not be a radical cure effected. He was opposed to only one feature of the bill, and that was, its appropriation of \$30,000. That was a little too strong for him to sanction, knowing, as he did, the condition of the Treasury. He was in favor of \$5,000 appropriation annually, if its friends would do as they proposed to do two years ago, &c.

Mr. McREYNOLDS said the location of the proposed Asylum, was an insignificant matter as compared with the main objects of the bill. The erection of another asylum was actually called for by that unfortunate class of persons. He believed the appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, incompetent to the object proposed. He was aware that it was useless to make an appropriation when there were no funds in the Treasury; but if the members would visit the Asylum, and see the condition of the lunatics there placed, he was confident they would not refuse to make the appropriation asked for, and provide the means for meeting it. He discussed the bill at some length.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said it had not occurred to him, till the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. S. Young,) mentioned it, that the terms employed in the bill would exclude the middle portion of the State. He was in favor of allowing all portions of the State an equal chance in obtaining the location of the proposed Asylum.

Mr. S. YOUNG'S amendment was then modified and adopted.

Mr. BOWLING then offered to amend by striking out so much as relates to the commissioners to locate the Asylum.

He thought it was in the hands of the Legislature to locate the Asylum, and they were doubtless as well prepared to do it as any commissioners could be. That a few commissioners might be more easily influenced, and they would necessarily have preferences and prejudices for some particular place, perhaps to the detriment of the Asylum. That it was a power too great to be conferred upon a few men, who could not be free from preferences and prejudices. He thought the Legislature the proper body to locate the Asylum.

The SPEAKER was opposed to the amendment, because it would engender a scuffle among the members of the House, and endanger the passage of the bill.

Mr. NEWELL was opposed to discussing the matter of location at this time; he would not name the child before it was born.

Mr. WILKINS was of the same opinion of the gentleman from Harrison, (Mr. Newell); he did not wish to have that "bone of contention" thrown into this House at this time.

Mr. CHILTON thought it better for the House to proceed and pass the bill, and leave it to commissioners, as proposed by the bill, to locate; and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. BOWLING then withdrew his amendment.

On motion, the committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on enrollments, made a report.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said the resolution which was adopted a few days ago, in relation to a recess at one o'clock, retarded and impeded the progress of business, and gave the committees no time to meet and examine the matters before them, and he therefore moved to rescind the resolution; carried.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church.

Journal read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms, to remove the chairs now in use in the Senate Chamber, and substitute such as are in use in the House.

Mr. WALL moved to amend the resolution, by adding, provided the squeaking cannot be stopped.

On motion of Mr. DRAFFIN, the resolution and amendment was laid upon the table.

Mr. FOX, from a select committee, had leave to report a bill to enlarge the town of Standford, which was read and passed.

Leave was granted to Mr. EVANS, to introduce a bill to establish "Washington College," in the county of Allen; referred.

Special Order of the Day.

The bill to fix the ratio and apportion the representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The question was on the motion of Mr. RICE to amend the bill, by giving only one member of the House to Nelson county—the bill as reported gives that county two.

Mr. RICE addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment—according to the Constitution, he did not believe Nelson could retain two members—all the counties adjoining her were deficient in the number of voters, according to the ratio—Hardin adjoining her was reported with two members in the House. She was deficient, but had a larger residuum than Nelson, and was entitled to her residuum and the two members. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved to amend the bill, by striking out the word one, after Mercer, and insert two—so as to give Mercer county two members of the House of Representatives. He was in favor of the motion to amend the bill, so as to give Nelson county only one member; she was entitled to only one, and Mercer was entitled to two—she had near two hundred votes more than Nelson—and she had a larger number of votes than several other counties, to which the bill gave two members—two members constitutionally belonged to Mercer, and he hoped she would receive them.

Mr. SLAUGHTER addressed the Senate against the motion of Senator Rice—showing where and how Nelson received her residuum—Nelson, Washington and Marion, by this bill, had four members, and were only deficient sixty-four votes—give them but three, and they had a residuum of upwards of thirteen hundred. The Senator from Lawrence, (Mr. Rice,) had talked much about the Constitution, but he had not heard any constitutional argument against the claim of Nelson to two members. He then went on to show that Mercer was not entitled to the residuum of Nelson—they did not adjoin. The gentleman from the Mountains had overlooked other counties adjoining him, and lying between his county and Nelson, and made his attack upon Nelson. The Senator he thought should pass this bill, as it came from the honorable committee, who had spent six weeks of patient and close application in forming it. The aid-de-camp of the gentleman from Lawrence, (Mr. Draffin,) speaks of the patriotism of his county—Nelson has sent out patriot sons who are not polled or listed, if counted, would place her ahead of Mercer, but he did not wish to speak of this. It was the duty of every county, when required or necessary, to go to fight the battles of their country.

Mr. WILLIAMS did not admit that Bourbon was crouched in fear at the feet of any Senator—there

was a surplus in the representation in the neighborhood of Nelson, and there was a deficiency in the neighborhood of Bourbon. So far as Bourbon is concerned, she is fortified by surplus all around her, which make her as strong as a rock, as said by the Senator from old Nelson, of his county. If it were right that Bourbon should constitutionally lose a member, he would not murmur. He had arisen at the present time, to deny that old Bourbon crouched at the feet of any Senator or county.

Mr. RICE replied to the Senator from Nelson at length—contending that according to the constitution, Nelson could not receive, under the present apportionment, but one member in the House. The Auditor's report shows the increase in his section of country—where the member should go. He did not intend to go for taking the member from Nelson to give it to Mercer; it belonged to the section from whence he comes, and there he should contend to take it. He did not desire to take a college graduate from Nelson, to represent his county; they would and could furnish their own material. Notwithstanding the report of the honorable committee, he hoped the Senate would recognize his claim as constitutional, and sustain the motion.

Mr. SLAUGHTER rejoined, contending that the Senator from Lawrence had yet failed to present his constitutional argument against Nelson—she was, from her residuums, entitled to the two members. He would take occasion, whilst up, to say to the Senator from Bourbon, that he intended nothing personal in his remarks about Bourbon—all he meant was that she was weak. He had only alluded to her by way of illustration, as he did to Christian, Logan, Harrison, and other counties.

The vote being then taken on the motion to strike out two members from Nelson and insert one, was decided in the negative, by a vote of 23 in the negative, to 9 in the affirmative.

The question then being on the amendment offered by Senator DRAFFIN, after some remarks by that Senator, contending that Mercer was unquestionably entitled to the representation given by the bill to Nelson, according to the constitution, and all the principles of right and justice, the vote was then taken, and decided in the negative—nays 20; yeas 11.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend the bill so as to make the thirty-third, the thirty-seventh and the thirty-eighth Senatorial districts stand as they did under the old apportionment bill; adopted.

Mr. FOX moved to amend the bill by striking off one from Bourbon, and giving to Pulaski two.

Mr. FOX said that he ought to be admonished by votes just taken, from making this motion; but he felt it to be his duty, and he was bound to discharge it. He then went on comparing the different strength of the various counties—Pulaski, he said, had more votes than Christian, Logan, Nelson, Hardin, Bourbon, Harrison, which are reported in this bill with two members. He knew in attacking one of these counties, he touched all; he desired to let all alone, but duty compelled him to attack some of them; he had therefore struck at Bourbon, because she was the weakest. Pulaski was entitled to the two members, and he submitted to the Senate the justice of his motion.

Mr. HELM would not detain the Senate but a few moments. Large having been alluded to, and the Senator from Nelson having spoken of the assistance he had loaned him in his calculation, he desired to explain. He then went on to explain the various apportionments, showing that the committee had done the best possible, under the circumstances.

Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate in opposition to the motion—he was surprised at the Senator from Pulaski, making an attack upon old Bourbon. He then went into an investigation of the situation of Pulaski, and the counties surrounding her; stating the strength of the counties adjoining Pulaski county—showing their deficiency, and contending that they could draw no residuum from elsewhere than Pulaski; he admitted that Pulaski had more voters than Bourbon, and if they composed the State of Kentucky, he would cheerfully grant the two members as claimed by the Senator. Bourbon was differently situated—she was surrounded by residuums which could be placed no where else, and he felt convinced when the relative claims of the two counties were compared, the verdict would be given in favor of old Bourbon.

Mr. WALL said as his county had not been directly assailed, it might not be thought necessary that he should defend it. But as frequent allusions were made to it by gentlemen in debate, he thought he saw a small cloud in the distant horizon, which indicated an approaching storm, and which might burst upon his county unless something was done to arrest it. In military operations, he said it was the part of a good General to reconnoitre well a strong fortress before attacking it, that he might the better ascertain its assailable points. If this wise precaution were used by those who meditated an assault upon his county, he thought they would abandon so hopeless an enterprise. They would find it so defended by the ramparts of the constitution, and by the large reinforcements which it had a right to command from adjoining counties, as to render it perfectly impregnable; and that any attempt to reduce it would only result in loss of time, and waste of ammunition. He would therefore, in the language of the coon to Captain Scott, advise those sharpshooters who designed an attack on old Harrison, to spare their ammunition. Not that like the coon he intended to surrender, but because he considered his county entirely out of the reach of their shot.

Mr. WILLIAMS rejoined, contending with zeal and energy that justice and right, and by the figures, Bourbon was entitled to the two members.

After some further remarks by Mr. Fox, the vote was taken on the motion, and decided in the negative—Yeas 9; Nays 22.

Mr. EVANS moved to amend the bill by giving to Warren two members in the House, and Logan one; the bill now gives Logan two and Warren one.

Mr. EVANS addressed the Senate at length in favor of his motion. He contended that according to the constitution—Warren county having the largest residuum, drew residuums from around her—was entitled to two Representatives at the expense of Logan; the motion was one which alone affected the counties of Logan and Warren—the reason assigned why Warren should have but one, is that she must supply Allen, this he contended, was not correct. Allen needs no residuum—she stands in a list of thirty counties, which, according to the bill, have each a member, with a less number of voters than Allen. Under the constitution Warren was entitled to the two members; the people of Warren were acquainted with the facts—they expected Logan to lose a member and Warren to have two. He desired to trouble the Senate with a speech, but his duty compelled him to make the remarks he had.

Mr. TODD, the Chairman of the committee which reported the bill, having been called upon by the Senator from Warren, went into an explanation and assigned the reasons why the committee reported the bill giving Warren one and Logan two members in the Lower House.

Mr. WALKER said that this matter had been so often before the Senate, and so much discussed, that he felt a delicacy in saying any thing upon the subject. He then contrasted the claims of the two counties to the member in contention—and contending zealously that Warren after supplying Allen, would fall far short of Logan, after Logan had drawn her residuums from Muhlenburg, Butler and Edmon-

son. The matter had been fully discussed before the two committees, and had been decided against Warren—the Senator had discussed it fully before the committee of the whole in the Senate, and again decided against Warren. He was now willing to submit it to the Senate, believing that the same result would be had, and old Logan left with her two members.

After some further remarks by Senator Evans in favor of his proposition; and Senator Walker against it; the question being shall the amendment be adopted, was decided in the negative. Yeas 11, Nays 21.

On motion, the Senate took a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. McNARY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

Mr. ENGLISH, from a select committee, had leave to report a bill repealing the 13th and 14th sections of the road law of Trimble county, approved Jan. 1848; which was read and passed.

High Court of Impeachment.

The court was duly opened by proclamation, for the trial of Jno. A. Duff, late Surveyor, &c. The examination of witnesses having been concluded on yesterday, the evening was consumed arguing the case by Mr. Moore for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Breck for the respondent. At 5 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Price and Thomas (a remonstrance,) which were appropriately referred.

Mr. HARRELD had leave to bring in a bill to change part of the State road from Bowlinggreen to Greenville; referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The bill for the benefit of Wm. B. Smith, which was under consideration when 12 o'clock arrived yesterday, came up in order at this time.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wintersmith, prohibiting the sale of the slaves within five years.

Mr. WILKINS opposed the amendment.

Mr. HUGHES moved to amend the amendment by striking out "five," and inserting "three;" carried, and the amendment was adopted.

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was carried, 43 to 34.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. TOWLES moved to dispense with the rules, in order to take up a Senate bill providing for the payment of the witnesses for the State in trial of the impeachment of John A. Duff; carried, the bill was then read and passed.

Mr. HAGGARD had leave to offer a resolution allowing this Hall to Mr. Patten this evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of exhibiting the attainments of the pupils of the institution for the blind, of which he is the Superintendent; adopted.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution allowing the use of this Hall to Mr. Asa Whitney of New York, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of explaining and elucidating the practicability and policy of constructing a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean; adopted.

Mr. TOWLES offered to amend by allowing the use of this Hall to the Frankfort Athenaeum on the night of the 22d February for the purpose of commemorating the birth of Washington and the triumph at Buena Vista; adopted.

Mr. SPEED—Judiciary—a Senate bill to provide for a change of venue in the prosecution of Francis M. Ewing, with an amendment; read.

Mr. DOHONEY was opposed to the amendment for he thought it would be tantamount to acquitting him, because the witnesses could not be got there.

Mr. JUDD was in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Speed, Haggard and Towles in favor.

The amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. SPEED, a bill for the benefit of the Administrator of the estate of Robert Carter; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the infant children of William Carpenter deceased; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington; read and passed.

Also, a bill to abolish the original jurisdiction of the Appellate Court in cases of Ferries and Mills; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the town of Newport, in Campbell county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of William P. Woolley; read and passed.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding the Estill County Court; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Isaac Bush, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read.

Mr. SPEED stated the reasons upon which the committee had based their opinion.

Mr. FORDE concurred in the opinion of the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Speed.)

The bill was then rejected.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Jeremiah Joiner, deceased, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Polly Garrard, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup county; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Fauntleroy's heirs; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Leland Early, and others; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Riley Long; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Thompson Bramlet; concurred in.

Also, a bill to amend the acts relating to the town of Georgetown; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Jesse Day, of Morgan county.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the report of the committee.

The committee then, on request withdrew the report.

Mr. WOOD—Judiciary—a Senate bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Greensburg; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the infant heirs of Augustus F. Jacobs; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of John Turly, deceased; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Surveyor of Scott county; read.

Also, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Saml. Tevis, deceased; granted.

Mr. J. BROWN asked to have the committee state the grounds upon which they asked to be discharged.

Mr. SPEED said that at the request of the gentleman from Shelby, he would state the grounds of the application for a bill, and the reasons of the committee for refusing it. The application is made by the widow and children of Mr. Tevis, late Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court, a gentleman and most excellent Clerk. Mr. T. has been dead several years;

the wish is, to revive the right to list and collect fee bills, that could not be listed by the general law. No sufficient excuse was given for having failed to list and make collections under the general law. The committee regarded the rights of those against whom the fee bills may be, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave, because they might do great injustice to persons.

Also, a bill to reduce into one, the several acts in relation to Mill Dams, &c.; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of B. W. Burge; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Hiram Begley, and others of Perry county, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; and it was rejected.

Also, a Senate bill increasing the powers of the Harrison County Court; read and passed.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived.

Mr. J. BROWN moved to dispense with the orders of the day, in order to allow standing committees to make their reports; carried.

Also, a Senate bill authorizing Jeremiah P. Richards to sell certain lands, and for other purposes, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read.

Mr. HAMILTON advocated the passage of the bill, but asked to have the committee withdraw the report, in order to allow him to appear before them and so amend the bill as to make it acceptable; which was done.

Mr. T. D. BROWN submitted a report of the joint committee appointed to visit the Lunatic Asylum, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on Enrollments, made a report.

Mr. WOOD, a Senate bill to amend an act to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Versailles; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Hart county; read.

Mr. WOOD made a statement of the facts in the case, and the bill was then passed.

A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills.

Also, a Senate bill to detach Estill county from the eleventh and add it to the tenth Judicial District; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to protect parents and guardians, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Wm. Scott, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding the Oldham Circuit Courts; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to incorporate the Long Run Baptist Church of Jefferson county; read and passed.

Also, a bill concerning conveyances, with amendments of the Senate; concurred in and the bill as amended was passed.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

McCLUNG'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

B. MILLS CRENSHAW, of Barren, to be Judge in the 18th Judicial District, in the place of Richard A. Buckner, Sr., deceased.

This appointment is an excellent one. Mr. C. is a lawyer of fine ability, and has served several years in the Senate of Kentucky, of which he is now a member, with honor to himself and with profit to his constituents. He is distinguished for his conservatism, and his high moral character; and will take with him to the bench, the confidence of the people in his virtue and integrity as a man, and in his sound judgment and high attainments as a lawyer.

We have received another case of that valuable medicine for the cure of *Fits*, (Hart's Vegetable Extract,) see the advertisement in relation to its wonderful cures. Price, \$3 per package, or six packages for \$15. For sale at the Counting Room of this office.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We ask the attention of our readers, to the proceedings of the Board of Visitors of this Institution, which we publish in another column of to-day's paper. The excellent superintendent, Col. ALLEN, has thought it proper, under all the circumstances, to give the cadets a vacation of a few days. We hope to see the cadets all return, at the expiration of the vacation, prepared to enter again upon their duties. The students were progressing finely, and it is to be regretted, that the superintendent should have thought it necessary to suspend for a few days. Whether the vacation was necessary or not, the action of Col. Allen, in the premises, gives a high proof of his affectionate interest for the cadets, and his determination, at any sacrifice, to fulfill his obligation to the parents who have entrusted their children to his care.

A writer in the Louisville Journal, proposes Mr. CRITTENDEN, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

The Whigs of Lewis county, on Saturday, held a public meeting, and appointed 31 delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were left untrammelled, but ARCHIBALD DIXON and JOHN L. HELM were recommended as the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from an officer in the 3d (Thompson's) Reg. Ky. Infantry, addressed to a friend in this city. The letter is dated City of Mexico, Jan. 5, 1847. "Our regiment is a noble body of men, and has, I think, improved beyond all reasonable calculation in maneuvering, when the short time they have been in the service is taken into consideration. In the Ky. Brigade up to this time, about forty five men have died, and in both the regiments, there is quite a list of sick; the character of the sickness however, is not malignant or dangerous, and the general health of the Brigade is improving. Of the war, opinions here are almost universal, that it has drawn very near to its close, and that the initiatory steps towards a peace have already been taken. The rumor is, that the very propositions made by Mr. Trist, and rejected by the Mexican Government, have now been forwarded by the latter to our Government, with this exception, that instead of the fifteen millions offered by Mr. Trist, the United States shall pay to Mexico, thirty millions."

For the Commonwealth.

WHIG MEETING IN GALLATIN.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Gallatin county, Kentucky, held in Warsaw, Feb. 14, 1848, DAVID GINSON was called to the Chair, and A. H. VORIES appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, which was for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the gubernatorial Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 22d instant.

Whereupon, it was resolved that ten delegates be appointed to attend said Convention; and the following gentlemen were announced as delegates: David Story, J. A. Richie, Virgil McClure, Edmund W. Hawkins, Ralph Bright, Robt. Turner, Myx G. Williams, Wm. H. Turpin, Albert G. Craig and A. H. Vories.

Resolved, That the delegates so appointed shall have the power of appointing substitutes, in case of not being able to attend in person.

Resolved, That the aforesaid delegates go to said Convention untrammelled and uninstructed.

Whereupon, E. W. Hawkins offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we approve of a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; will most heartily abide by its decision, and support no one for these offices who will not submit his claims to his fellow Whigs in Convention.

2. Resolved, That Mr. Clay's defeat, at the last Presidential election, detracts neither from his statesmanship nor his availability; since which time, nothing has occurred to make him less dear to the people of Kentucky; that we hail with deep emotion the enthusiasm excited by the mere mention of his great name in every section of the Union; and we now present him as our first choice for President.

3. Resolved, That the philosophy of Government teaches us to guard with especial care its weak points, and that the great and growing tendency in our affairs to executive encroachment—to military despotism, and to large accession of Territory, present at this time dangerous points in our Republic, to be guarded by all patriots with intense anxiety.

4. Resolved, That the framers of our constitution exhibited great wisdom in placing the war-making power, by far the most delicate and dangerous of the government, in the people's Representatives in Congress, and in the present "unfortunate and un-

natural war," we, the people, look to them; let them not for the want of nerve, shuffle off this high responsibility, and place that sacred power in the hands of an Executive, who, themselves being witnesses, blundered us into a war, "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily."

5. Resolved, That since every field from Palo Alto to the Capital of Mexico, has been to our arms a field of glory; and since our sister Republic lies at our feet, bleeding and crushed in the dust, every generous emotion, and even pity itself, calls upon our Government to offer terms of peace upon the most liberal policy.

6. Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves to support the nominee of the Convention of the 22d instant.

7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" and the "Freeman's Journal," and that those papers be requested to publish them.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned sine die.

DAVID GINSON, Pres.

A. H. VORIES, Sec'y.

CORRECTION.—In the report of Mr. BOURLAND's remarks, in Thursday's proceedings, on the bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Paducah, they were not fully given. The following were his remarks in full upon that point:

"Mr. BOURLAND said, he had no doubt but that the establishment of the wharf boat was the cause of the application being made for the passage of the law at this time, but this may be accounted for from the fact that the lots in controversy had heretofore been used by the public, and perhaps they had not thought of the importance of this property being condemned for public use, until they found themselves deprived of its use by the wharf boat being placed there."

GEN. TAYLOR—MR. CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes in his letter of the 11th inst:

"Things have happened here within the last week, which will tend to render Gen. Taylor the nominee of the Whig National Convention, and with Mr. Clay's approbation and aid. I will explain these circumstances hereafter."

To the Public.

Meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Military Institute.

At a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Military Institute, on the 17th inst., a letter from the Superintendent, assigning the cause of the present irregular vacation at the Institute, was presented to the Board and read. Whereupon, it was resolved, that the Board sanction and approve the action of the Superintendent, in giving a vacation until the second Monday in March; and as a means of correcting the aggravated statements made to the extent of Typhoid fever, and number of deaths which have occurred at the Institute, it was further resolved that the letter of the Superintendent, on which the public may rely with perfect confidence, be published in the "Commonwealth," together with these proceedings of the Board.

P. DUDLEY, Pres't. Board Visitors.
JOHN W. BUSSELL, THOS. ANDERSON, J. P. SMITH, T. PRATT, D. THORNTON, JOHN L. HELM, Visitors.

Kentucky Military Institute, Feb. 17th, 1848.

TO THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE: Gentlemen: You have doubtless learned informally, that I have, by the advice of the members of the Faculty of the Institute, and of the attending and consulting Physicians, taken upon myself the authority that properly belongs to you, in disbanding the corps of Cadets, for urgent reasons, which precluded the possibility of previously consulting you upon the propriety and necessity of such a procedure. Having therefore assumed this authority, I take the earliest opportunity of laying before you, and through you, before the public, the reasons that led me to this course of action.

It is known to you, that, since December last, we have had some sickness at the Institute, occasioned by the frequent changes of the season, but generally by no means of a dangerous nature. Boarding in our family, as we do, the illness of a few in so large a number, would by no means excite surprise, or attract observation. But these cases, exaggerated and misrepresented by a thousand vague rumors, are calculated to give impressions to the minds of our parents and the community generally, greatly detrimental to the interests of the Institute, and not at all warranted by the true state of facts. It is therefore due to parents, to you, and to the Institute, that these rumors, somewhat extensive, should be contradicted by giving the plain facts to the public. We have had during the winter, about twenty cases, including ailments of every description. Of these, several have been typhoid fever. But five have been at all severe in their nature, and the patients, in the remainder of the cases, have been able, to resume their regular duties after a confinement to their rooms of from six to ten days. Some six weeks since, young Bates, from Clay county, taken with this fever, sunk under the malignity of its attack, and died. This unfortunate occurrence, in view of these young men being absent from home, and away from the vigilant watchcare and affection of parents, induced redoubled diligence on the part of my Faculty, my family and myself, to attend to the wants of the sick, and by a reasonable restraint over the natural tendency of youth to excessive indulgence, to prevent others from becoming sick. Not more than three or four were seriously ill at any one time. On Monday last, my 1 year, Miss Johns, died suddenly, from peritonitis, and on Wednesday morning last, 1st Lieut. Robert L. Newland, of Spencer co., my, who was thought by his attendant and counseling physician, by no means dangerously ill, was during the night seized with a sudden attack of asphyxia, and he died, no means that we could use, availing either to mitigate his disease or prolong his life. His sudden death following immediately that of Miss Johns, unanticipated as it was from the circumstances, struck a unit upon the corps of Cadets, rendering them both unfit for study and anxious for a short time to return home to recruit from the previous labors of the term.

The illness and domestic afflictions of my own family, the excited state of feeling among the Cadets, in consequence of young Newland's death, and my conviction that I should thus be cast upon the permanent interests of the young men, as well as of the Institute, induced me to take this action, and to give a vacation until the second Monday in March next, at which time the regular duties of the Institute will be resumed. I am confident assured by my attendant and three consulting physicians, and myself, believe that there neither is, nor has been, (as I have been reported) any epidemic or contagious disease prevailing at the Institute, and that the Cadets would incur no risk to their health by continuing to discharge their regular duties. However, for the reasons above mentioned, it was deemed advisable, under all the circumstances, to give a vacation until the period named.

I therefore ask you, in view of these facts, to sanction the act of authority which I assumed, and to take such action as you shall deem necessary to set this matter right before the public mind. Yours very respectfully,

R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent *Con. Mil. Inst.*

The Lexington Atlas, Louisville Journal and Morning Courier, will each publish the above one time in their weekly papers, mark price and charge this office.

James Shannon, President of Bacon College, will speak in the Christian Meeting House, on Lord's day, (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock. Preaching in same house to-night, February 19, 1848.

LADIES' FAIR.

THE "LADIES' SOCIETY" of the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort, propose holding a FAIR for the sale of FANCY ARTICLES and REFRESHMENTS, on the evenings of the 22d and 23d inst., in the upper room of the COURT HOUSE—and also, to provide a PUBLIC DINNER on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, at the same place. The proceeds of the Fair are to be applied to aid in the completion of the new and elegant church building already commenced on Main street. Their object being to render aid in a cause so good in itself, and so popular with those who feel an interest in the improvement of the town, the Ladies hope for a liberal patronage.

Frankfort, Ky., February 19, 1848.

Flour! Flour!!

JUST received from Steadman's Mills, a lot of very superior Family Flour, for sale at \$3 per barrel. B. B. JOHNSON, Frankfort, February 19, 1848.

General Advertisements.

Warner's Patent Premium Pumps.

THIS novel invention, combining the greatest simplicity, durability and economy, with the most efficient action, is acknowledged by all who have tested its merits, to be superior in all respects, to any Pump now in use, for it not only embraces the qualities of an ordinary Pump, but is an efficient FIRE ENGINE.

These Pumps are suited to Cisterns and Wells of all depths. They have been adopted by the City Council of Louisville, for the Public Wells. The Pump was exhibited at the great Fair in New York city, in October, 1846, and there obtained a Silver Medal, as the best exhibited, a New York City Manufacturer coming off second best. These Pumps are manufactured at No. 611, Main street, Louisville, Ky., by B. WARNER & CO. Persons in this town and vicinity, who wish to procure them, have an opportunity of having them put up by one who is experienced in the business. Call and see them, (one in operation) at TODD & CRITTENDEN'S, Frankfort, Feb. 18, 1848.—ltw&d

HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY,

611, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
(One Story above the Gall House.)
EVERY description of CASTINGS made to order, at this establishment.
Also—Manufacture and keep on sale, WARNER'S PREMIUM PUMP, Cast Iron Pipes, of all sizes, a splendid article; Cast Iron Gutters and Landing Pipes for houses; Leather and Gum Elastic Hose, Hose Couplings, &c.
Orders respectfully solicited.
R. WARNER & CO.
REFER TO—F. MONTMOLLEN, Esq., Lexington.
TODD & CRITTENDEN, Frankfort.
CORNALL & BROTHER, Louisville.
Louisville, Feb. 18, 1848.—c&g3mwt

Dr. MILLS, Professor of Magnetism, has returned, and may be found at Maj. LUCKETT'S. He proposes to remain a few days, and offers his services to the sick and afflicted. He may be consulted between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning of each day.

Hedging! Hedging!!

BUSHELL'S ORANGE SEED, the best article in the world for Hedging, fresh, direct from Texas, for sale at the lowest Cincinnati prices, by the quart or bushel, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 1, Seigert's Row, Feb. 18, 1848.

GOLDEN SYRRUP.

20 KEGS, 20 gallons each, just received direct from St. Louis, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN, February 17, 1848.

Masonic College of Kentucky.

LAGRANGE, OLDHAM COUNTY.
THE EIGHTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of March.

FACULTY:
J. RANDOLPH FINLEY, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
E. T. PEABODY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.
P. S. RYER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.
M. SETRO, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
CEPHAS GEORGE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, Preparatory Department.
GEORGE M. HIBB, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages, Preparatory Department.

TERMS OF TUITION.
In the College Proper, per Session of 5 months, \$12 00
In the Preparatory Department, per term, for the English and Classical studies, 10 00
In the Preparatory Department, English alone, 6 00
Boarding, lodging, washing, fuel and lights, in private families, at \$1 50 to \$2 per week.

TRUSTEES.
By appointment of the Grand Lodge of Ky.
W. D. MITCHELL, Esq., of Lagrange.
W. E. GIBSON, Esq., of Oldham county.
ROBERT MALLORY, Esq., of Oldham county.
E. T. BERRY, Esq., of Henry county.
PHILIP SWIGERT, Esq., of Frankfort.
WILLIS STEWART, Esq., of Louisville.
ARNE CROSBY, Esq., of Clark county.
THOMAS TODD, Esq., of Shelbyville.
DEMESTY CARREL, Esq., of Mayville.
By order of the Board, A. M. GAZLAY, Sec'y.

Lagrange, February 17, 1848.—802 Stw&d
The Louisville Courier will publish the above to amount of \$5 weekly, and send account to A. M. G.

Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Mole-skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Fur CAPS, at W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Seigert's Row, January 6.

Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Bagley's best Gold Pens, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, January 6.

New Orleans Sugar.

10 HHDS prime old Sugar; 5 do. new crop, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN, Jan. 25, 1848.

Waffle Irons.

1 Dozen pair old fashioned, long handled Waffle Irons; 1 dozen Patent Rotary Waffle Irons, for Cooking Steaks, just received and for sale by [Feb. 16.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS DAILY!!

HAVE made arrangements to receive DAILY, fresh Baltimore HCAN OYSTERS, which they will furnish to the citizens at \$2 50 per can, or \$1 25 half can. They expect, from the superior quality of their Oysters, to receive a liberal patronage. February 15, 1848.

FRESH OYSTERS!

REGULARLY received from the packers, in Baltimore by express put up in tin cans hermetically sealed and packed in ice and warranted perfectly fresh and fine, which we are authorized to sell at \$2 50 for whole cans, and \$1 25 for half cans. GRAY & GEORGE, Agents for Baltimore Oyster Company, February 15, 1848.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of TODD & CRITTENDEN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Todd & Crittenden.

Exclusively by the undersigned.
HARRY I. TODD, ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN, Feb. 15, 1848.

All persons indebted to the old firm, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts, as it is important that the accounts of the old firm should be speedily closed.
Feb. 15, 1848. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BROOKS & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENCY, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, AND Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

JEANETTE A. SALT, No. 12, EAST COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI.

Rev. S. ROBINSON, } Frankfort, Ky.
LAZ. LINDSEY, }
JOHN WATSON, }
R. A. CLAY, of Steamer Grey Eagle.
DUDLEY & CARTY, } Lexington, Ky.
HARPER & MCKEE, }
DUNN & ADAMS, Oregon, Ky.
TAYLOR & McGRATH, Harrodsburg.
L. RUFFNER, }
CLIFFORD ATKINSON & Co., } Louisville.
NORR & RAWSON, }
Feb. 15, 1848.—d4f

DAQUERREAN ROOMS.

THE subscriber with pleasure acknowledges the liberal patronage received while on his visit to this city last Summer, and feels satisfied that his skill in this Art is so well known, that he need only say that he is again ready to receive Visitors, at the Rooms he formerly occupied, at Mr. MERIWETHER'S, on Main Street, where he would invite citizens and visitors of Frankfort and vicinity to call and see specimens. February 1, 1848. J. A. KIMBALL.

Mathematical Instruments, OF Mather's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, (Jan. 6.)

No. 1 Salmon.

10 KITS, an extra article for family use, just received and for sale by [Feb. 12.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Kentucky Statutes. A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be furnished, provided immediate application be made. January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Miscellaneous Books. I HAVE some of the very best Standard Works, which I will sell low, and request those desirous of making valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock in person. January 6. W. M. TODD.

General Advertisements.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. F. J. STRATTON, Late of New York, HAVING permanently established himself in the Town of Frankfort, will attend to all calls in the line of his profession. He can at present, be found at the Franklin House, South Frankfort, Feb. 16, 1848.—lt

Copper Distilled Whiskey.

25 Barrels—Best Brands—Two Years Old—on hand and for sale by [Feb. 16, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Hatchets! Hatchets!!

CARPENTERS, Plasterers, and Claw Hatchets, Collins' manufacture, just received and for sale by [Feb. 16, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Rice! Rice!!

1,000 POUNDS, New Crop, an extra article, just received and for sale by [Feb. 16, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM!

Large and elegant assortment of Furniture for sale on good terms.

John M. Boggs & Co. No. 499, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

HAVE constantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms, a splendid stock of well made FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., which they will sell on as good terms as the same articles can be bought in the West. They are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of every thing in their line, and are ready to fill orders promptly, and at small profits. Their present Stock consists in part of—Mahogany Dressing Bureaus of all sorts and sizes; Black Walnut Bureaus, of all sorts; Mahogany Chairs of all kinds; French Sofas; Tete-a-Tetes of the French style; Cane Chairs of all descriptions; Bunk Bedsteads, new style; Figured Finish Mahogany Rocking Chairs; Queen Elizabeth Chairs and Tidy for Chairs; Windsor Chairs of all descriptions; Looking Glasses and Mirrors; 1 dozen of the finest Plush Mahogany Chairs in Kentucky; 1 very fine Mahogany Bedstead, at \$100; 1 fine Pedestal Mahogany Wardrobe, at \$140; 1 fine French Mahogany Wardrobe, Looking Glass Door; 50 set of 72 feet Old Bedsteads; All sorts Low Post Bedsteads, And many other articles too tedious to mention.
JOHN M. BOGGS & CO., No. 499, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, February 14, 1848.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Condie on Diseases of Children, Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work, Duglison's Physiology, Dewees on Females, Watson's Practice, Wilson's Anatomy, Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas, Ferguson's Practice Surgery, Liston and Muttet's do., Chelius's System of do., Carpenter's Physiology, Churchill's Medical Formulary, Dewees' Midwifery, Cooper on Dislocations and U. S. Dispensary, new edition, Wilson's Dissector, Fownes's Chemistry, &c.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit: Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, East's Reports, 8 vols. Equity Pleadings, Digest N. York Reports, 4 vols. on Partnership, U. S. Digest, 3 vols. on Prom. Notes, Daniel's Chy. Practice, 3 vols. on Sales, Hilliard on Real Property, on Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence, on Agency, Fearne on Remainders, on Bailments, Phillips on Insurance, Conflict of Laws, Pothier on Obligations, Roberts on Obligations, Starkie on Slender, Bailynne on Limitations, Clancy on Husband and Wife, Wheaton's Amer. Criminal Law, Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols. Crompton's Justiciary, Smith's Chancery Practice, Toller's Law of Executors, Tillinghast's Adams on Eject., Stephen on Pleading, Walker's American Law, Mitford's Pleading.

A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed, which are considered of little value.) W. M. TODD, January 6, 1848.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, January 6.

School Teacher Wanted.

PARENTS residing in the neighborhood of Steadman's Mill, wish to employ a SCHOOL TEACHER. Thirty Scholars can be had by a Teacher who can come well recommended—none other need apply. To such an one, however, a liberal price will be given. Apply to E. & S. STEADMAN, Feb. 3, 1848. 14 miles from Frankfort, on Elkhoron.

Blue Lick Water.

H. SAMUEL, has just received several Barrels of Fresh BLUE LICK WATER. It is for sale at his Tonsorial Institute, opposite the Mansion House. Frankfort, January 28, 1848.—lt

Law Notice.

JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House July 6, 1847.—709n4f

A Comfortable Dwelling for Sale.

THE FRAME HOUSE, at present occupied by James T. Judge, situated on Ann, between Meru and Clinton streets in this place; possession given the first of April. For particulars, enquire of TODD & CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky. Feb. 7, 1848.—324f

New Arrivals.

RECEIVED per Steamer Isaac Shelby this morning, direct from New Orleans: 32 Hhds. prime Sugar, 98 Barrels Molasses, 60 Half do. 30 do. Sugar House Molasses, 100 Sacks Rio Coffee, 30 do. Java do. Country dealers and Farmers would do well to call and examine the above. N. B.—CLOVER SEED always on hand. Feb. 14, 1848. LAZ. LINDSEY.

Wanted to Hire.

FOR the res. of the year, two good bodied NEGRO MEN, well acquainted with the usual routine business of a Farmer. None but good hands will be received—and for such a liberal price will be paid. Application to hire must be made speedily. JOHN S. HARVIE, February 12, 1848.—lt

Plantation Molasses.

12 BBLS. very clean and clear, just received and for sale by [Feb. 12.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

NAILS! NAILS!!

75 KEGS Nails, assorted, just received and for sale by [Jan. 1, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Timothy Seed.

5 BARRELS Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by [Jan. 1, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

A Additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make. Also, Calf, Kip and Coarse Brogans, received a few days since and for sale at First door below the Mansion House. W. M. TODD'S, January 6.

Hemp Seed!

22 BARRELS HEMP SEED, just received and for sale by [February 17, 1848.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR LLOYD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE Is Removed To the opposite side of the street, the Corner House, lately occupied by MUNSSELL & CO., near the Post Office. February 14, 1848.

Louisville Advertisements.

Groceries Cheap for Cash!

F. E. PUGH, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 440, Main, between 5th and 6th Streets, and door above A. Gandy & Co., Louisville, Ky.

MERCHANTS, TRADERS and FARMERS, who visit this Market to buy GROCERIES FOR CASH, I would solicit a call from such before they purchase elsewhere, as I flatter myself I can give better bargains and better satisfaction than they can find at any other establishment. My stock of GROCERIES are generally fresh, and consist of the following assortment:

300 bags prime Rio Coffee, 30 " prime Laguna Coffee, 20 " prime Old Java Coffee, 30 hhds. fair and bright New Orleans Sugar, 100 barrels Plantation Molasses, 20 " best quality Sugar House Molasses, 30 half barrels do do do, 25 barrels Loaf Sugar, No. 14 to 7, 10 half chests fine Gunpowder Tea, 50 13 lb. boxes do do do, 100 6 lb. do do do do, 100 2 lb. do do do do, 200 boxes Summer Mould Candles, 30 " Star Candles, 50 " Brown Soap, 27 " best City made Starch, 350 Reams best quality Wrapping Paper, 50 " fine quality Foolscap Paper, 60 boxes Musselman's 12s. half pound and pound lump Tobacco, 25 " of the best Virginia Oronoko Tobacco, 3000 pounds Bar Lead, 250 bags Shot, No. 1 to 7, 20 " Buck Shot, 100 boxes best fresh Raisins, 20 " fresh Candy, assortment in a box, 2500 pounds Soft Shell Almonds, 25,000 dozen Hope Factory Yarn,

